

cheaply, and bear logs and chickens, they could then afford to work cheaper; and the proprietor, while he was getting more than common interest on his houses, would receive a handsome profit from the manufacture of his baskets. Fifty men could work in a building costing \$1,500, at least \$250 per year would be realized from the labor of each man.

My calculations may appear large to some; but I speak understandingly on this subject, and entirely within bounds.

WATSON G. HAYNES.
Garrison's Landing, Putnam Co., N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1851.

No room this week for a notice of the Christians Trials, or the President's Message.

TO OUR FRIENDS—PUBLIC PRINTING, ETC.

Several of our friends seem to think they cannot obtain new subscribers, without a Prospectus. Below they will find one, which we hope, will satisfy them. Three numbers more will close this volume. Let us see what can be done between this and the 1st of January next.

It is as well here to correct a prevalent mistake. An impression has gone abroad that the *Era* has at last obtained the Printing of the Executive Departments. It is not so. It is conceded on all hands that it is entitled to it. The law is explicit. It directs that all notices, &c., issuing from any of the Executive Departments shall be published "in the two papers at the seat of Government having the largest permanent subscription." It is not denoted by anybody that the *Era* has a larger permanent subscription list than any paper published here; and according to the opinion of the Attorney General, referred in answer to an application from one of the Secretaries, its right under the law is incontestable. In ordinary cases, this would be decisive. The opinions of the Attorney General on points of law are regarded by the Executive Departments as binding. But this is not an ordinary case. The fact of the appearance of official advertisements in the *National Era* might offend the South, and jeopardize the prospects of the Administration or certain members of the Administration in that quarter. Owing to this reason—we speak plainly—owing to this reason, but one of the Secretaries has acted on our application. The others have *voiced* no reply. For more than a month has our application been before them; but this Administration, which claims, as its special glory, that it stands ready to enforce the law, North and South, without regard to consequences, shows no *readiness* to obey the law.

We have not obtained, nor is it probable that we shall obtain, the Printing from the Departments. It is our legal right, but anti-slavery men must expect a rigid execution of the law, only when it is *against* them. As we said once before, this denial of justice damages our interests less than the character of the Administration. The law requires its advertisements be made in the two papers at the seat of Government having the largest permanent subscription, but it tramples the law under foot, and gives them to the *Intelligencer* and *Union*. The *Era* having a larger permanent list than the former, by 5,500, than the latter, by 7,000!

What "Higher Law" can it plead for this?

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The *National Era* is an Anti-Slavery, Literary, and Political newspaper, published weekly, at Washington, D. C., by G. Bailey. It is a character may be learned by the following statement of principles.

We believe—

In the unity and common origin of the human race.

In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth:

In the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

In the Higher Law—"It is better to obey God than man."

In Liberty, as the fundamental condition of Human Progress and Perfection:

In Law, as the Defence, not Destroyer, of Liberty:

In Order, as the result of Liberty established and protected, not subverted, by Law:

In the American Union, not an end, but as a means—a means to the establishment of Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it shall answer these great ends.

We hold these Truths to be Self-Evident:

"That all men are created equal:

"That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights:

"That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness:

"That to secure these rights Governments are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed:

"That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

We hold these Truths to be applicable at all times to all men, of whatever clime or complexion, and are therefore the uncompromising foes of all forms of Slavery, personal, political, spiritual, whether at home or abroad; and the advocate of all laws and usages having a tendency to equalize the conditions of all men, to secure to all equal opportunities for the enjoyment of liberty, acquisition of property, and pursuit of happiness.

These are the Principles that have controlled and will continue to control us in conducting the *National Era*, which is responsible for no Party, as no Party is responsible for it, owing allegiance alone to God and Humanity.

The Literary Department of the *Era* exists for itself. To the corps of contributors who have heretofore enriched it, we shall add from time to time as our means shall warrant.

Much attention will be devoted, during the ensuing Congress, to the preparation of concise, clear, and accurate reports of its proceedings and debates, with such explanations and comments as may be deemed necessary.

The terms of the paper are as follows:

Single copy, one year - - - - \$2

Three copies, one year - - - - 5

Five copies, one year - - - - 8

Ten copies, one year - - - - 15

Single copy, six months - - - - 1

Ten copies, six months - - - - 8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-annual, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. *Twenty-five* cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Evening Post* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

All communications, whether on business or for publication should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

CAUCUS MOVEMENTS—CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus on Saturday night, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various offices to be filled on the organization of the House.

Against Mr. Young, the Clerk of the last House, no objection had been made in any quarter. He was a faithful and diligent officer, but his re-election would prove nothing. Mr. Forney, the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, the champion of Mr. Buchanan, the devoted supporter of the Slave Power, and all its pretensions, was an aspirant for the place, and negative no opportunity to promote his own prospects.

In accordance with the policy of the *Union* newspaper, of the Virginia Democracy, and other Southern men sympathizing with them, it was thought proper to propose resolutions in advance, committing the Democratic members of Congress and their constituents to the Compromise and Fugitive Law. The resolutions were made as unquestionable in terms as the nature of the subject would allow, simply declaring, as we understand, that the adjustment measures of the last Congress were to be regarded as a final settlement of all questions of slavery. This movement was regarded as highly important; if, for success, it would bind the Democratic members, taking part in the caucus, to resist all attempts to disturb in any way the Compromise and Fugitive Law, or to discuss any question connected with Slavery. I was an attempt to get up a new gag-law—to establish a test, which would either exclude a large portion of Democrats, or compel them to sacrifice their convictions.

Preston King, Mr. Cleveland, and others concurring in opinion with them, determined to defeat this insidious movement. Without any special desire to play the part of agitators, they determined, nevertheless, to maintain in their party freedom of discussion and action.

Some including Mr. Rantoul of Massachusetts, Preston King of New York, Mr. Cleveland of Connecticut, from both sections of the country, met in caucus, and chose Mr. Richardson of Illinois to preside. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee and Mr. Hall of Missouri acted as Secretaries. Major Polk of Tennessee introduced the resolutions which we have mentioned. Motions to amend, so as to make them more comprehensive and stringent, followed. Great differences of opinion soon became manifest. Mr. Stanton moved a reference of the whole subject to the next National Democratic Convention. At last, on motion of Mr. Carter of Ohio, after a spirited speech from him, the resolutions were laid upon the table by a vote of 50 against 39. The caucus refused to declare that the Adjustment measures of the last Congress were a final settlement of all questions of Slavery. Mr. Bayly of Virginia, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and other Southern members, we learn, took their hats and left the caucus after this decision.

It is a fact that the Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

KOSSUTH, THE GUEST OF THE NATION.

Kossuth was received in England by the people, not the Government. The Government, constrained by the popular voice, had interposed efficiently in his behalf, but had not invited him to become the guest of the nation. For its services in his behalf he felt bound to land in England, and testify his gratitude to the people. But it was not, the Government that received him. Audience with the Queen or her Ministers, he had not—and the aristocracy stood aloof.

This Government, not having the fear of Austria or Russia before its eyes, has acted differently. The Representatives of the people and the Senators of thirty-one States, in Congress assembled, invited Kossuth to our shores, and the Chief Executive, under their direction, dispatched a national vessel to bring him hither.

The resolution under which he comes is as follows:

COPIED FROM "THE STATUTES AT LARGE."

A Resolution "for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary."

Whereas the People of the United States sincerely sympathize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating those noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it be the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Senate to permit them to leave his dominions: Therefore, be it resolved,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to authorise the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean to receive and convey to the United States the exiles Kossuth and his associates in safety.

Approved, March 3, 1851.

Coming among us, under this resolution, we presume, of course, that the President and Congress will feel it their duty to receive him with due honor. Meantime, would it not be well for Congress to call upon the President for copies of correspondence between any of our officials abroad and the Executive, respecting Kossuth and his companions? What we suggested in our first article in relation to the Slavery Question, in opposition to party requirements, and, if we understand them, their purpose is still to maintain this position. We presume that the defeat of the attempt to impose upon them the support of the *Whig* party, as a test, removes, in their judgment, any obstacle to their action with the Democratic party. Whether the slaveholders will agree finally to act upon this platform of national restoration, remains to be seen.

It will be observed that Messrs. Rantoul, Preston King, and Cleveland, went into the caucus, and took part in its action. This will not surprise those who remember that they have never separated from their party. They have exercised heretofore the right of maintaining and acting out their own convictions on the Slavery Question, in opposition to party requirements, and, if we understand them, their purpose is still to maintain this position. We presume that the defeat of the attempt to impose upon them the support of the *Whig* party, as a test, removes, in their judgment, any obstacle to their action with the Democratic party. Whether the slaveholders will agree finally to act upon this platform of national restoration, remains to be seen.

It will be observed that the Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

The Whig party has adopted a resolution to the effect that the Hungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of the world, and question the expediency and rightfulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of political wrongs.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

ALONG THE LINE NORTHWEST.

IV.

The "Queen City of the Lakes"—its rural architecture and its monuments—bright streets—Business—Growth—Cleveland and Columbus Railroads—Columbus—The humane institutions of Ohio—Pleasant ride to Xenia—The Little Miami Valley.

CINCINNATI, November 18, 1851.

Mr. Editor: A pleasant day spent in Cleveland gave me an opportunity of making a more full and closer exploration of this beautiful city of the Western Lakes than I had ever before been able to execute, and candor compels me to say that for once enigma has not surpassed the truth. With every indication of rapid growth and great prosperity, with many instances of cultivated taste and high refinement, and with a young city sits upon the lake-shore like a Queen, commanding universal admiration.

With the excellent harbor she has, (now showing evidences of Governmental neglect) with a fine canal pouring into her lap the various productions of a large part of the noble State of Ohio, with one railroad entering her borders from the West, and another from the East, with a host of excellent qualities at hand and easy of access, Cleveland could hardly do otherwise than present many and decided evidences of commercial, thrift, and manufacturing industry. But this is not all she does. In her private residences she affords examples of very superior architectural skill; the simple grandeur by which many of them are built and fall in with the style of her churches and school-houses attest her respect for the institutions of religion and her devotion to the cause of popular education; while the interior of her dwellings and the deportment of her citizens, alike in their homes and at their places of business, speak emphatically of the courtesy and refinements of life.

On the lake-shore of the Queen of Cleveland, in this freedom from mud, there is a sandy loam, and while not light enough to be very troublesome on account of dust in dry weather, it is so rapid an absorber of water, that two or three hours after a hard rain, a lady may walk out without soiling her slippers; this is then a black place; but the fine bracing airs of summer amply atone for this, as the hills of mortality show, and a brief visit in the warm season will speedily make apparent.

Architecturally, the great charm of Cleveland is a long and wide avenue, entirely away from the business and bustle of the city, called Euclid street. It is more than a mile in length, built up with fine and pretentious residences, many of them of large size and great beauty, and all of them surrounded by grounds of from one to three or four acres in extent, tastefully fenced in, handsomely laid out, and filled with choice shrubbery. I know of no other street in the United States that has in combination the rural and city beauties of this. The population of Cleveland is ascertained by the press to be 17,034. That of Ohio city is about 5,500. The two places are really but one city, divided by the unimportant Cuyahoga river, and will soon doubtless be united under one municipal government. Their total population now amounts to an aggregate of not less than 26,000! Five years ago, Mr. Editor, when you left the State of Ohio, Cleveland was only a small village, but the rapid growth of the lake-side city, deriving most of its importance from the single fact that it was the chief northern outlet for the agricultural products of this State, the point at which transportation on the great Ohio canal, in and out, connected with the Lake Erie, east and west. In the course of five years more, (by which time I hope you will have accomplished your mission to the Nation—Meantime, if you will, on your return home) it will be an active and important commercial, manufacturing, and political city, with a population of little, if any, short of thirty-five thousand souls! This is the way in which things are going on "Along the Line Northwest."

The opening of the railroad from Columbus to Cleveland, four months ago, has made by far the most of exaltation, and excited the newspapers, at either terminus, and along the line, into a loud chime of magniloquent praises; but the truth is, the road is a poor one, and passes most of the way through a wild and uninteresting country. Making the road may have been very easy, but riding upon it is hard work.

I was in Columbus to short a time to give you anything like a detailed account of this city, interesting as the capital of a great and growing State, and as the seat of a number of humane institutions, the foundation and successful management of which reflect undying honors upon the people of this young Commonwealth.

The public charities embrace a lunatic asylum, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and a school for the blind—all furnished with large and handsome buildings, well organized, and supplied with superior superintendents, teachers, &c. Among these institutions, the penitentiary may justly be classed. As you know, is a very large and well-constructed building, and is conducted throughout on the most improved plan of the New State House "makes haste slowly" but it is on a gigantic scale, and when completed will be a great and beautiful edifice.

Do not remember to have seen the recent census of Columbus, but believe the population of the city is now about 17,000. The place has a great deal of room, and, within a few years, some handsome new private residences and public buildings indicate an increasing taste for architectural proprieties. The commencement and completion of the two railroads that now have their termini in Columbus, have given an impulse to business which makes the city more than a few years ago when it was an entire stranger.

I know of no easier or pleasanter ride anywhere, than that from Columbus to Xenia, on the railway bearing the names of these two towns. This road is one of the best in the country, and travel over it is made very interesting by the fact that it passes through a portion of the fine grazing and wheat lands of Franklin, Madison, Clarke, and Greene counties.

Xenia is a beautiful town, and growing rapidly. And here may be found the best arranged Travellers' Station, and the best accommodations for eating, that exist on any railroad in the United States. Such is the almost universal testimony, and it accords with my own experience.

The ride from Xenia to Cincinnati, on the Little Miami railroad, is far pleasanter than it used to be, since many of the old curves have been straightened, and substantial rails put down, instead of the flat rail that was used at first.

Were you to pass over this road now, you would be astounded at the number of houses that have been erected in the course of the last five years that you have been absent. But I have not time, nor have you room, for particulars. Suffice it to say, as I sip my tea and eat my toast with mine host of the Burnet House, that this little Miami Valley is one of the garden spots of the world.

And as I have in this letter travelled clear across the great State of Ohio, and diagonally at that, we will even part here, with a simple "Good night!" Yours, &c.

CURRENT CALAMO.

BURLINGTON, VT., November 11, 1851.
To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: In looking over the columns of the *National Era*, I find Currenno Calamo's description of the annual show of the Maryland Agricultural Society; and the reason of my writing you is, I see he has given a description of their "Frogs" which extol them, and, by order of the same, is sent with the request that it be inserted in the columns of your paper.

John P. VANDYKE, S. Clerk.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHILlicothe PRESBYTERY.

WEST UNION, OHIO, October 18, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The following was adopted by the Chillicothe Presbytery, in session at Union, September last, and, by order of the same, is sent with the request that it be inserted in the columns of your paper.

John P. VANDYKE, S. Clerk.

INNOCUITY OF THE CHILlicothe PRESBYTERY.

Washington, March 3, 1851.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city seventy per cent.

I. Resolved, That the authority and laws of

the liquor Law were to be

in operation in Portland, Maine, crime was de-

creased in the city